

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

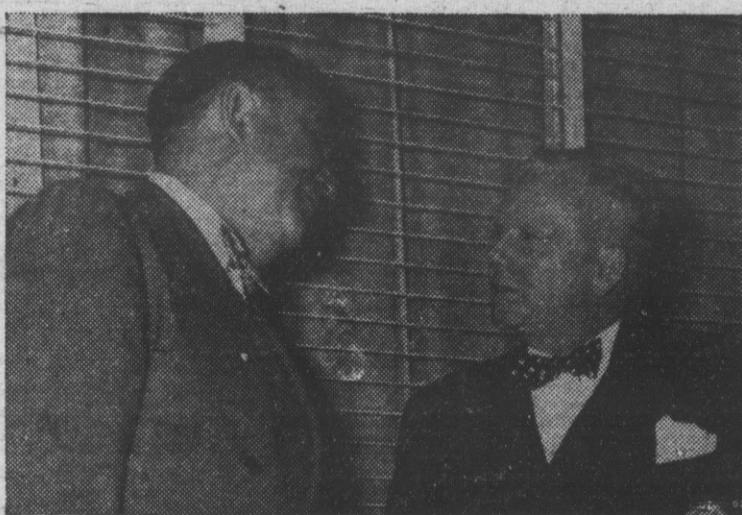
Governing the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

VOL. XV—NO. 28

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1953

WHOLE NO. 750

Common Problems



Joseph Keenan (left), secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building Trades Department, has frequent occasion to talk over common problems of the construction industry with James A. Brownlow, president of the AFL Metal Trades Department.

Salinas Barbers 827 Consider New Opening, Holiday Schedule

Barbers Union 827 of Salinas will have several important decisions to make at the next meeting, Tuesday night, Mar. 17, at the Labor Temple, according to Secretary Mimmie Butler.

Up for consideration is a new opening hour, which will conform to the opening time of many shops in other areas. Plan is to set 9 a.m. as opening hour for shops. Present opening hour is 8 a.m. but a number of local shops do not open until 9 a.m. at present, Butler said.

Also to be decided is whether or not to provide Monday closing of all shops, regardless of whether there is a holiday in the week. Exception would be Christmas week, Butler said. Present rule is for Monday closing except when there is a holiday, and to all opening on Monday if a holiday falls in that week.

A third proposal for the meeting, according to Butler, is for a pay increase to Recording Secretary Doss Hill of the union. All matters must be approved by two-thirds vote.

* * *

Nick Karps, of Barbers Union

Electricians Check on TV

Electrical Workers Union 202 (radio and television technicians) has enlisted support of Salinas Electrical Workers Local 243 in negotiations with the new television station, Channel 8, which will be opened about May 1 with transmitter on Toro Peak.

Dial H. Miles, business manager of Local 243, said Radio Stations KSBW of Salinas and KMBY of Monterey will jointly operate the station. At present, KMBY is in a dispute with Local 202 and its business agent, John Dunn, is checking to determine if picketing will be necessary to halt electrical installations for the transmitter, until KMBY has become under union contract.

Teacher Chief Visits in Area

Carl J. Megel, president of the American Federation of Teachers, has been visiting teacher unions in this area, including Monterey County Local 1020 on Feb. 24 and San Jose Local 957 on Feb. 25.

Megel said the purpose of his tour of the West is "to stimulate interest and increase membership" in local unions. Unions in most instances have greeted him at a dinner party which has been open to all teachers interested in hearing his reports.

Support your stewards.

Guide to T-H Now Available

February 19, 1953.

The following publication is now available for distribution by the National Labor Relations Board:

"A Guide for Labor Organizations to the Filing Requirements of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, Section 9 (f), (g), and (h)."

Requests for this pamphlet may be addressed to the Division of Information, National Labor Relations Board, Washington 25, D.C.

LABORERS 690 PLAN EASTER PARTY APRIL 4

Plans for an Easter Party for members and their families on Saturday, April 4, were outlined last week by Laborers Union 690 of Monterey.

George Jenkins, union secretary-business agent, said the party will be held at the Monterey Labor Temple, Hoffman and Lighthouse Aves., Monterey. Details will be announced later.

The Blood Bank of Laborers Union 690 is progressing well, Jenkins said. Last week, when the mobile blood unit visited Monterey, turnout was good with most of the men coming from the Hass-Haynie and Normac jobs.

Work for members of Local 690 has continued good with several good local projects to start soon, Jenkins added.

Contractor Kenneth K. Kimes is starting a \$50,000 motel on Fremont St., and Contractor James Tevini is beginning a \$45,000 motel near the fairgrounds. In addition, Crescent Construction Co. is due to start a \$25,000 store building at Lighthouse and David Aves.

Storm Beaches Fishing Boats

Seven boats of the Monterey fishing fleet, four of them large purse seiners, were beached in last week's severe wind storm, all badly damaged.

A number of other boats of the fleet rode out the storm but suffered varying damage from high waves, smashing into the wharf and from the wind itself, it was reported.

Because of the "light of the moon," repairs were possible in most instances without interrupting the quest for anchovies, which have been plentiful and have kept fish canning plants busy, union officials said.

Laborer Chief Reported Better

George Gibbs, northern California representative for the Laborers Union, is reportedly much improved after a severe heart attack suffered recently.

Officials of local unions in the area said Gibbs probably would be unable to return to his duties for two or three weeks more.

In San Jose, Homer W. Freel, business manager of Hodcarriers Union 234, was released from a hospital last Saturday, some ten days after being rushed to the hospital with a heart attack. His condition still was reported as serious.

NOW IS THE TIME!

School board selections in many districts will be in May or June. Many union officials are taking an interest, inasmuch as most students are sons and daughters of union officials. Labor Leagues for Political Education, in more progressive areas, are active on school board elections and have already started trying to find suitable candidates. Full report on progress in local areas will be made at labor council and LLPE meetings.

CAL. LABOR UNITES TO FIGHT ANTI-LABOR BILLS AT CAPITAL

(State Fed. Release)

Two hundred and ten labor delegates from all parts of the state voiced unanimous approval of a united AFL legislative effort at an emergency meeting held last Friday in San Francisco by the California State Federation of Labor.

Representing the various council bodies of the AFL structure, the delegates pledged 100 per cent local-level support of the State Federation program in Sacramento.

The session was addressed by C. J. Haggerty, executive officer of the state AFL movement, and Charles P. Scully, State Federation attorney.

Haggerty reviewed positive and negative aspects of bills affecting labor union functions, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, industrial safety, construction, motor vehicles, and taxation.

Scully provided detailed analyses of harmful bills in the theaters of workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and disability insurance.

Meanwhile, the 1953 legislature got down to business in Sacramento to this Monday, as both houses reconvened following the constitu-

CARP. AGENTS MEET MAR. 11 IN SANTA CRUZ

Business agents of various Carpenter Unions which make up the Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters will meet at Santa Cruz at 1 p.m. Tuesday, March 11, prior to the night meeting of the council.

The agents met Feb. 23 at Salinas to talk over such matters as by-law changes for the council and the new welfare plan for carpenters.

It was decided that meetings of business agents should be held in the afternoon before the council to outline problems to be brought before the full council and all delegates.

Welfare Plan Of Carpenters Now in Effect

Building contractors were to contribute 7½¢ a man per hour into a trust fund starting this week, to provide health and welfare benefits for union carpenters throughout Northern California, under the plan negotiated last year and effective March 1.

The plan, which is estimated at a total of \$5 million a year, will provide the following, according to San Francisco sources:

1. Complete cost of hospitalization for union members and their dependents, plus surgical benefits up to a maximum of \$300 for each operation.
2. A \$1,000 insurance policy, with double indemnity in event of accidental death or dismemberment.

\$15,000 Home Price Tag

Three out of every four homes built in the first nine months of 1952 carried a price tag of less than \$15,000, it was claimed by the Natl. Assn. of Home Builders.



SOUTHERN LABOR RELATIONS—This picture of an armed strikebreaker was taken in Elizabeth, La., where the AFL Paper Makers have been on strike since last fall against the Calcasieu Paper Company and Southern Industries. The strike has been marked by scabbing, court injunctions and police interference with the strikers. (LPA)

PRESENT HEALTH PLANS BELOW ACTUAL NEEDS

(AFL Release)

Voluntary health insurance plans met only 13 per cent of sickness costs in 1951, the latest year for which figures are available, the Social Security Administration reports. Thus 87 per cent had to come directly out of the pockets of those who became ill.

The SSA said that private expenditures for medical care, plus loss of income due to illness, totalled \$14.2 billion. Of this, private insurance plans paid out only \$1.8 billion in benefits.

To get the \$1.8 billion, individuals and families paid \$2.4 billion in insurance premiums. The remaining \$600 million, or 25 per cent, went for expenses and profits.

The SSA disclosed that \$8.8 billion of the \$14.2 billion represented the cost of medical care, of which voluntary insurance plans met only \$1.3 billion, or 15 per cent. Loss of income due to sickness totalled \$5.4 billion, with insurance plans meeting only \$456 million, or a little more than 8 per cent.

Meanwhile, the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, in a study made for the Federal Reserve Board, announced that American families owe more than \$1 billion in doctor bills. It said one out of every four families headed by wage-earners are in debt to doctors, and that one out of every three families with children has hospital, doctor, or dental bills still unpaid.

Two hundred thousand families, said the Research Center, owe doctor bills of more than \$1,000 apiece.

Approve Many Projects

The National Production Authority recently announced approval of 116 California water and sewer construction projects during the third quarter of 1952, at an estimated total cost of \$41 million.

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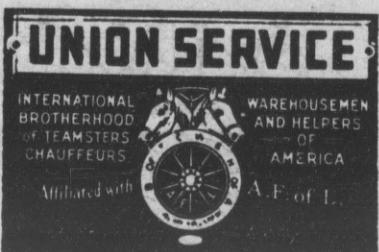
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TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1953

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

PAGE THREE

SALINAS—Home of California Rodeo



Local 890

General Teamsters, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union

274 E. Alisal Street, Salinas

PRODUCE DIVISION

Negotiations got under way for the produce drivers 1953-54 agreement with a meeting being held with the Grower-shippers and the Western Growers Association and Locals 912, 386 and 890 at 9 a.m., Feb. 28th. Local 386 of Modesto is assuming jurisdiction over those produce trucks in the San Joaquin Valley.

* * *

MEETINGS

Meetings are being set up for the Ice Industry and should get underway this week.

Preliminary meetings have been held with Speigl Farms Inc. and Dempsey-Hudson Packing Company; a meeting will be called for this division within the next two weeks.

The beer contract is still on the fire and likewise the soft drink agreement; we will have further reports within the next week on these negotiations.

The General Freight agreement

covering Long Line and Turnaround has been opened, also, the AGC covering all construction; meetings will be called for these divisions shortly.

Don't forget your general membership meeting at the Moose Hall, 121-A Monterey St., Salinas on Thursday, March 5th at 8 p.m., your Executive Board will have some important recommendations to make to this meeting so it is urgent that you attend.

Teamsters Set Biggest Organizing Drive, Seek 150,000 Taxi Drivers

Miami Beach (LPA)—Launching a drive to organize 150,000 taxicab drivers throughout the country as the first move to add at least 500,000 members, the Teamsters' executive board approved plans for the union's greatest organizing campaign backed by \$28 million in "liquid cash" if it is needed. Charging the Interstate Commerce Commission is "railroad dominated," the Teamsters urged a new regulatory body for the trucking industry or a balancing of the ICC staff so that is not all from the railroads.

AFL and CIO Join To Fight Anti-Labor Bills in Oregon

Salem, Ore. (LPA)—A bill to ban the union shop, as well as the closed shop, and to prohibit organizational picketing has been introduced in the Oregon legislature. It provides for injunctions and recovery of damages arising from violations of the act.

Termed a "right to work" measure by its nine sponsors, it says no person shall be denied work as result of membership or lack of membership in a union. AFL and CIO unions joined forces in opposing the measure.

Another bill, opposed as by labor as "just an entering wedge for a sales tax," would repeal the state's constitutional provision that assures referendum for any tax measure passed by the legislature.

State Federation of Labor Secretary James T. Marr and Industrial Union Council Secretary George Brown are leading the fight against a bill which, in effect, would destroy the whole system of initiative and referendum.

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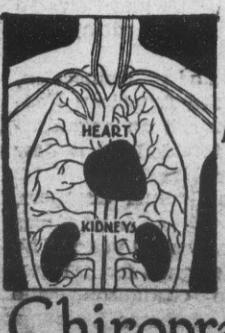
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Union Teachers Are Backing These Bills

The following bills have been introduced in the 1953 Legislature as the legislative program of the California State Federation of Teachers. The Assembly bills were introduced by Assemblyman S. C. Masterson of Richmond. The Senate bills were introduced by State Senator George Miller Jr., vice-chairman of the Senate Education Committee.

Bills the Teachers are backing:

AB 500.—Makes it a misdemeanor to refuse to employ certificated personnel for reasons of age, color, creed, religion, marital status, sex, or national origin.

AB 501.—Provides that a teacher cannot be required to accept duties above and beyond the normal teaching day.

AB 502.—Requires school boards to advertise for and fail to find certificated personnel before hiring emergency certificated personnel.

AB 1123.—Permits dismissal of probationary employees for cause only.

AB 1258.—Extends tenure to all districts, including those of less than 850 ADA, which at present are excluded.

AB 1261.—Raises minimum salary to \$4,000.

SENATE BILLS

SB 1852.—Requires school board to grant each full-time teacher a duty-free lunch period as near noon as possible.

(Continued from Page One)
SB 1846.—Permits school districts to buy sickness and accident insurance on behalf of its teachers out of district funds.

SB 1856.—Increases yearly sick leave from 10 to 15 days, cumulative up to 90 days, instead of 40 as now.

SB 1890.—Liberalizes leave of absence provisions for travel and study of teachers.

SB 1903.—Raises basic aid from \$90 to \$120; requires excess cost programs to be paid by additional appropriations of the Legislature. Preserves gains in public school finance which Proposition 2 was designed to achieve.

SB 1904.—Extends State policy of rights of organization and collective bargaining to public employees; states State policy in favor of full right of organization and collective bargaining for public school employees.

OTHER MEASURES

In addition to the above, there are other bills in the hopper that are of immediate interest to the Federation of Teachers. Those which call for immediate attention are:

AB 471.—A good bill. Requires school trustee elections in city school districts to be consolidated with city general elections or state general elections.

SB 731.—This is the bill drafted by the State Department of Education, and which provides that the excess costs program is to be paid for out of the constitutional school fund, rather than in addition thereto. It is in conflict with our bill, SB 1903. We urge passage of SB 1903 instead.

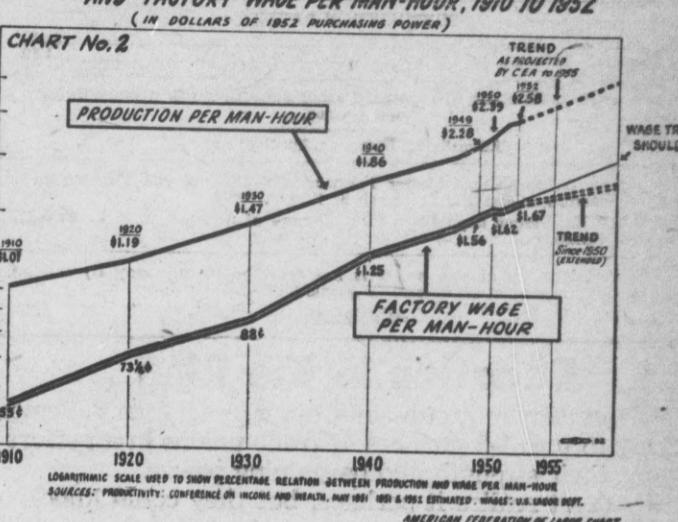
SB 1922.—Restricts and reduces the adult education program. We are opposing it.

SB 572 and AB 682.—Provide for daily Bible readings in all classes or grades. We oppose.

SB 1367, 1425 and 1763.—More communism in the schools hysteria. SB 1367 makes it grounds for dismissal to refuse to testify before any investigating committee or before the superintendent of schools or the school board. We oppose.

Portland, Ore. (LPA)—In addition to preparing for the state building trades convention, Volney Martin, executive secretary of the Oregon Building Trades Council, took on another job. He's secretary pro tem of the Central Labor Council while Gus Anderson serves in the Legislature as a state representative.

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A California Labor Press Publication

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Reaction in the Ring

Some employer groups and other reactionary elements are trying to toss 1-2 punches at trade unions in an effort to knock out their strength and bargaining power.

They don't realize it perhaps, but they could knock out the whole economy.

Textile manufacturers, for instance, have aimed a haymaker at the Walsh-Healey Act by asking court action to forbid the Secretary of Labor from raising minimum wages to be paid for work on big government contracts. They are protesting pay increases ordered by former Secretary Maurice Tobin with the argument that minimums must be set on a local basis.

If successful, they will have created chaos. Workers on government orders of \$10,000 or more never will be sure whether an increase will take effect until after long and costly legal fights.

Furthermore, textile—and other—manufacturing naturally would be drawn away to unorganized, low-wage areas. What it would amount to would be to begin the destruction of the American standard of living—the model of the world. It would break down the minimum wage system entirely, because one that varied from state to state could not long survive. It could conceivably begin a chain of reaction that would threaten our whole system.

Another instance of similar plans is reported by the Wall Street Journal. It says an attack will be launched in Congress on the power of the Labor Secretary under the Davis-Bacon Act to set wage floors in the building trades. Many persons are also expecting a drive to amend the wage-hour law so that wages covered by the law shall not be in effect unless approved by state legislatures. This would be another attempt, by means of state's rights cries, to destroy the wage-hour law, and our American high standard of living.

One other state's rights measure is a House bill introduced by Dixiecrat Wingate Lucas (Texas) to ban industry-wide bargaining. His proposal would prevent a union official from bargaining for employees of more than one company unless the plants hired less than 100 workers and were located within a radius of 50 miles of each other. This is almost the same as the Hartley bill which passed the House in 1947 but which was too raw even for the Senate in the 80th Congress.

To come back to the analogy of the prize ring: We've got to realize that state's rights are a feint for the bolo the reactionaries hope will follow. And we've got to keep our guard up, not only on the economic front, but also on the political—in Washington, and back in the state capitols.

Wants People Kept in Dark

A high-ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, Carl Anderson (R. Minn.), has warned co-operatives providing electricity to farm families not to print voting records of their Congressmen.

He told the National Rural Electrification Association to "be very careful not to be a party to the publication of these so-called voting records and 'smear sheets' that are put out around election time." Anderson urged "that all of you avoid the chance of alienating the friends you have in Congress"; do not publish voting records.

Rep. Anderson thus declared the people should be kept in the dark as to how their representatives vote. We thought that issue had been settled in 1776, Congressman.

We Don't Believe It

Extreme reactionaries of Congress and the press are busily trying to convince the people that the 1952 elections mean that we should return to the doleful days of 1932; that all the legislation for the betterment of America which was passed in the 20-year interval should be repealed; and that President Eisenhower wants to do just that.

The latest of these back-turners of history to sound off is Henry Hazlitt, the business "expert" for Newsweek magazine. Regarding Gen. Eisenhower's State of the Union message, Hazlitt writes:

"Roosevelt proclaimed the birth of the New Deal; Eisenhower delivered its funeral oration."

We don't believe it. We take at face value the President's frequently-expressed promise to treat all groups and individuals fairly. We also are certain that President Eisenhower doesn't want to see the Republican Party go down to defeat in 1954 or '56, which it most assuredly will do if it wipes out all traces of the New Deal and the Fair Deal.



Washington, D. C.

Operation Tycoon:

Harold Stassen, director for Mutual Security Administration, has named a group of 55 business and financial executives to make an evaluation of the multi-billion dollar MSA program, at public expense. Among this group are bankers whose banks have handled more than \$5 billions worth of MSA expenditures on a commission basis. For example, such men as Orson Adams, vice president of the First National Bank of Boston, and whose bank handled \$101 millions worth of MSA funds; Russell Wardburgh, vice president of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, whose bank handled more than \$421 millions worth of MSA commitments; and David Grove, Bank of America, San Francisco, whose bank has done more than \$388 millions worth of business in MSA commitments. Not only does Mr. Stassen select men whose banks are doing billions of dollars worth of business with MSA, but nowhere on the list will you find the name of a single representative of small business, the farmers or the wage earners—the groups which make up the bulk of the nation's taxpayers who provide the MSA funds.

Thank You:

From all parts of the country, contributions are still coming in to me for the disaster victims in Holland, Belgium and the British Isles. In the mail recently there was a check made out to CARE, and this letter: "I heard your appeal the other night for contributions to the flood sufferers in Western Europe. I spoke to my class about it and this check represents the nickles and pennies from class 42 of Public School 168 in Manhattan . . ." Signed: Elka Bamberger, teacher. To Class 42 of P. S. 168 in Manhattan, and to the other thousands of individuals, churches and civic groups who have sent contributions to CARE—many, many thanks.

The Looters Have Landed:

(Item No. 1): Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey has increased the interest rate on the national debt, a move which will enrich the bankers with an extra \$2 billions out of the taxpayers' pockets.

JOKES, Etc.

"Know why an Indian wears feathers on his head?"

"No."

"To keep his wigwam."

* * *

"Bill got his nose broken in three places."

"Well, if he takes my advice he will keep out of those places in the future."

* * *

In the dark of night two safe-crackers entered a bank. One approached the safe, sat down on the floor, took off his shoes and socks, and started to turn the dial of the safe with his toes.

"What's the matter with you?" asked his pal. "Let's open this thing and get out of here."

"Aw, it'll take only a minute longer this way and we'll drive them fingerprint experts nuts."

* * *

Ernest: "Mother, when the fire goes out, where does it go?"

Mother: "My dear Ernest, I don't know. You might as well ask me where your father goes when he goes out."

* * *

Safety Pins have been described as: "Legs whose shape keeps a gal out of trouble."



JUST WHISTLE — Joyce Niven, on vacation in Las Vegas, Nev., displays the form that won her the title of Miss Trapshooter of 1953. Hardly seems likely that she'd need a gun to catch anything, though. (LPA)

Roses are red, violets are blue,
Rain on the roof reminds me
of you.

Drip, Drip, Drip."

* * *

Manufacturers of those rubber gadgets one sees in Ladies Wear Shop windows are living off the fat of the land.

* * *

A fool always finds some greater fool to admire him.—Boileau.

* * *

The sergeant was explaining some important points to a squad of recruits on the rifle range. "This type of bullet will penetrate two feet of solid wood," he said: "So remember to keep your heads down."

* * *

Your methods of cultivation are hopelessly out of date," said the youthful agricultural college graduate to the old farmer. "Why, I'd be astonished if you got even ten pounds of apples from that tree."

"So would I," replied the farmer. "It's a pear tree."

* * *

When a man seeks your advice he generally wants your praise.—Chesterfield.

Irish Corporal: "That's how 'twas. The bullet went in me chest and came out me back."

Newman: "But how did it miss your heart?"

Irishman: "Me heart was in me mouth."

* * *

In great attempts it is glorious even to fail.—Longinus.

* * *

A business man was asked to give his definition of an expert. His answer was succinct and definite: "An expert is one who can complicate simplicity."

AFL to Present 'Pro and Con' on TV

Miami, Fla.—The American Federation of Labor will venture for the first time into the medium of television when it begins a forum-type program, "Pro and Con," over 10 American Broadcasting Co. stations on March 15.

The program will be a half-hour in length and will present representative speakers on current controversial issues. It will run for 13 weeks, with the tentative time selected being Sunday afternoons at 1:30 Eastern Standard Time.

Hilo, Hawaii (LPA)—Joseph Nelson was elected president of the Joint Executive Conference of the Electrical Workers of Hawaii. The delegates discussed further amalgamation of all IBEW locals here into one organization.



By WM. G. KENYON, Secy.
Monterey County Teamsters,
Local 890

How many are 62 million? In order to answer that question it is necessary that we know the unit of measure. If we are speaking in terms of distance, i.e., miles, then we can say that 62 million miles is over two-thirds of the distance from the earth to the sun. In this case we are speaking of people. Sixty-two million people would be approximately two out of every five persons in the United States. That is the number of individuals who are insured under the provisions of the Social Security Act. If all of those 62 million people were to become 65 years of age today, they all would be eligible to draw benefits from social security. By the same reasoning, if they should all die today, their survivors would be eligible for survivors benefits.

This does not mean that these same 62 million people will be eligible for benefits at age 65. They are insured today, but will they be insured a year from today? Yes, if they continue working on a job covered by the Social Security Act.

In order for a person to become insured under social security, he must work for a number of years equal to at least one-half the time from January 1, 1951, or his 22nd birthday, whichever last occurs, and his 65th birthday, or death, whichever first occurs. In no case does a person need more than 10 years, or 40 quarters of work that counts toward social security to be insured.

A person who is 65 years of age now, or who reaches 65 before July 1, 1954, needs only six quarters of coverage (about 1½ years.) The same holds true for a person who dies before that date.

For others, from 6 to 40 quarters are needed, depending upon their age or date of death.

Of these 62 million people who are insured now, at least 23 million of them have worked enough now to be insured at age 65, or death, whether or not they work any more on jobs covered by the Social Security Act; however, if they don't continue to work, the amount of their benefit will be reduced.

For further information on these or any other points regarding your social security, get in touch with the Social Security field office, located at the above address.

Your Security Office is at 196 San Augustine St., San Jose 10. Phone Cypress 2-2480.

Tune in on Frank Edwards—at home or at union meeting.

History Note: AFL Founded by Jew, Named by Negro

The occasion of Brotherhood Week, observed this year between February 15 and 22, was used by President George Meany of the AFL to recall a significant bit of labor history.

Brotherhood Week is sponsored annually by the National Conference of Christians and Jews to promote religious and racial harmony.

Meany, in this connection, wrote: "We of the American Federation of Labor are an organization that was founded by a Jew and named by a Negro."

The Jew was Samuel Gompers, who organized the AFL and was its president for over 40 years. The Negro was a delegate from Pittsburgh named Grandison, who moved adoption of the AFL's name at its founding convention.

Closed Door Policy



GOP PROMISE SUNK; SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRESS IS KILLED

(State Fed. Release)

Washington (LPA)—One more pledge of the Republican presidential campaign was tossed overboard Feb. 20. There'll be no social security legislation, including widening of coverage, at the present session of Congress.

Extension of old age and survivors insurance to cover groups now excluded had been listed by President Eisenhower as a key factor in an 11-point program for the current session.

That was scuttled by the House Ways and Means Committee which virtually rejected Eisenhower's request by deciding against any early move in the social security field. Instead, it set up a subcommittee to make a detailed study of the whole program.

That ruled out the likelihood of legislation during at least this year. Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R., Mo.), chairman of the subcommittee that will make the survey, said: "We plan to begin by studying the present social security laws and by giving detailed attention to the many problems involved."

He agreed that this meant there would be no general social security legislation during 1953. And Ways and Means Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.) said he, too, thought that it was unlikely there would be any social security measures submitted for vote.

"The subcommittee," Reed said, "will study all of the complaints and problems before attempting to write a bill."

After stating that the subcommittee expects "to work closely with President Eisenhower's administration and with the Senate," Curtis said: "We will strive to be as thorough as we can and we will seek the assistance of the most qualified people in the field to the end that the best and soundest legislative recommendations possible can be made to the Congress."

Other members of the subcommittee are Republicans Angier L. Goodwin (Mass.), Howard H. Baker (Tenn.), Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), and Democrats Jere Cooper (Tenn.), John D. Dingell (Mich.), and Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.).

Principal groups not now covered by old age insurance are farmers and doctors, lawyers and other professional and self-employed persons. Both the AFL and CIO favor widening coverage, but oppose the plan proposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which would reduce benefits to those who have been making social security payments through payroll deduction.

Legislature OKs Apprentice Meet

(State Fed. Release)

Approval of the First North American Conference on Apprenticeship, to be held in San Diego, Aug. 2-9, with some 2,500 participants expected, has been voted by the California State Legislature and signed by Gov. Earl Warren.

In a joint resolution introduced in the Assembly by two San Diego legislators, Assemblyman Frank Luckel and Assemblywoman Kathryn Kiehouse, apprenticeship is recognized as "the proper way to develop the needed skills in the expanding industries of the West."

Since the Fifth Anniversary of the Western Conference on Apprenticeship will be combined in San Diego with the First North American Conference, the resolution also invites the governors of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming to attend the meetings.

Governor Warren already has indicated his intention to participate. High officials in labor and management also will attend, with the objective of stimulating and improving apprenticeship training of future skilled craftsmen. Conference sessions will be held in 1,400-acre Balboa Park, site of two previous world fairs.

Honolulu (LPA) — Eddie Ulmer is a member of the Operating Engineers. So are his sons, Charles and Gerald. His wife is active in the ladies' auxiliary. His two daughters aren't union members yet. They're still in school.

CANCER In Men

Are cancers in men and women different?

There are no fundamental differences in cancers appearing in men and women.

What forms of cancer are more common among men than women?

Cancer of the buccal cavity, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, rectum, larynx, bronchus, lung, kidney, bladder, skin, and brain are all more common in men than in women. Men alone, of course, have cancer of the prostate and male genital organs.

Does smoking cause cancer?

The relationship of smoking to cancer of the mouth and lungs is uncertain. Therefore, it is best to play it safe and, if you smoke, to use tobacco in moderation.

Can cancer result from sexual intercourse?

No. There is no known relationship between cancer and sexual activity on the part of either male or female.

Is cancer of the prostate common? At what age does it generally occur?

Yes, cancer of the prostate is one of the most common forms of cancer in older men. Men should be on guard against this form of cancer, especially as they approach 60. A thorough physical examination, including a rectal examination, is the only way to discover this hidden cancer early enough for cure.

South Construction Wage Scales Rise

Union wage scales in the construction industry in the South increased by eight-tenths of one per cent during the final quarter of 1952, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. Higher scales were reported for at least one trade in 17 out of the 27 cities studied.

Most advances in southern cities amounted to 10c to 15c an hour. Carpenters received higher pay in more cities than any other group of tradesmen. Bricklayers continued to be the highest-paid members of the building trades in Dixie, with rates ranging from \$2.50 an hour in Savannah and Charleston to \$3.50 in Dallas and Oklahoma City.

Kenosha, Wis. (LPA) — A large class will be initiated in honor of labor by Kenosha Aerie of Eagles. A big proportion of the lodge's members are unionists, its head explained.

THAT "RIGHT TO WORK" STINKER

Wyoming Kills It—Ariz. and Nevada Get It—Calif. and Ore. Fight to Kill It

A campaign is being conducted by Cecil B. DeMille, movie magnate, for enactment of the misnamed "right to work" bill by state legislatures. That measure would outlaw union shop agreements and place other restrictions on organized workers.

DeMille has just sustained a major defeat in Wyoming. His "DeMille Political Freedom Foundation" showered the legislators with propaganda for the measure, but when the showdown vote came, the legislature buried it by a decisive majority.

The Foundation resorted to some particularly dirty tactics in the state. It sent out its propaganda literature in an envelope carrying the return address of "Labor's Legislative Committee, Casper, Wyo." That was calculated to put over the impression that the bill had labor support.

One such letter was received by Roy C. Armstrong, state legislative representative of the Railway Clerks. It was signed by Richard Neville, executive secretary of the DeMille Foundation.

In reply, Armstrong lashed the foundation for using the "Labor's Committee" camouflage. He stressed that labor had nothing to do with the mailing, and then added:

"Anyone familiar with the aims and goals of organized labor knows we would not sponsor a law to wreck labor unions."

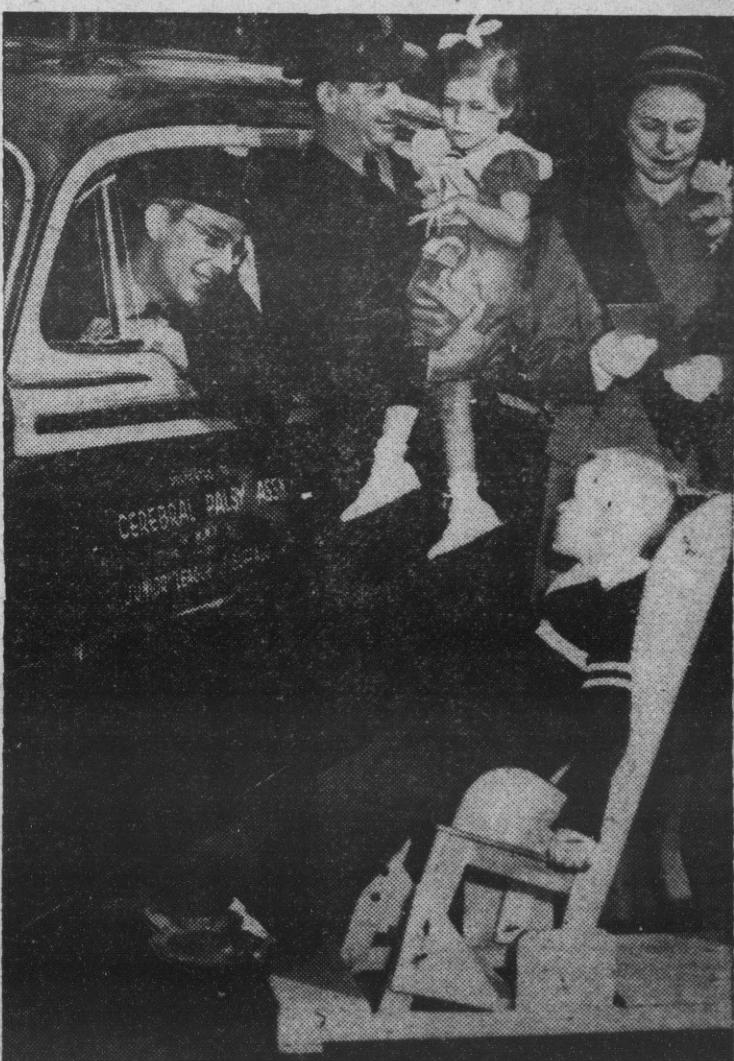
BATTLES IN OTHER STATES

Meantime, organized labor was battling identical measures in Colorado, California and Oregon, as well as in other states. Arizona and Nevada were saddled with these odious laws last November.

In Colorado, the "right-to-work" proposal was sponsored by Senator Frank L. Gill, Republican floor leader. He also backed the "Millionaires' Amendment"—which, as reported in last week's LABOR, was defeated in the state Senate.

Gill said the "right-to-work" measure was indorsed by the state Chamber of Commerce, but even Republican Governor Thornton condemned it. He told the "Associated Press" that "any union has a right to organize, just as much as business." Significantly, the "A.P." declared the bill "would almost put unions out of business in Colorado."

Leaders of labor in Oregon and California also mapped all-out struggles against an identical measure. They described it as "the most violent piece of union-busting legislation" introduced in years.



BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY—Members of the AFL Street, Electric Rail- way and Motor Coach Employees in Buffalo, N.Y., have volunteered to drive two station wagons on four daily trips between the Cerebral Palsy clinic and the Crippled Children's Guild. Members Melvin Heinzenberger (left) and Vincent Edbauer were among the first to volunteer. The station wagons were donated by the Junior League. Previously the young cerebral palsy victims were transported in taxis at a cost of \$400 a month. (LPA)

400 TESTIFY THAT HEALTH AID CHIEF CONCERN OF PEOPLE

(AFL Release)

Moving testimony from 400 witnesses who appeared at public hearings held by the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation bespoke the people's concern for better health for all.

Trade union leaders—as well as eminent persons from other walks of life—urged that a national health insurance program be established along the compulsory lines suggested by former President Harry S. Truman.

In Miami, the AFL Executive Council declared: "National health insurance is still the No. 1 social need of our country. We shall continue to call for the enactment of such a program until the health-needs of the American people are met."

Labor's enormous concern for a

House Votes Cash For Agencies and Soft-seat Chairs

Washington (LPA)—The House passed a supplemental appropriations bill Feb. 19 that slashed 60 per cent off the amount asked by ex-President Truman to carry on the work of government departments.

It cut \$3,500,000 from the amount asked for federal aid to schools overcrowded by defense activities, but it carried the full \$29,500 sought by the economy-minded congressmen themselves to buy themselves 225 new swivel chairs. It provided also for new limousines for Reps. Charles A. Halleck (R., Ind.) and Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), the House Republican and Democratic floor leaders. Because of the personnel of the present administration, the limousines are expected to be Cadillacs.

The Appropriations Committee had originally killed the entire \$24,000,000 requested for the school kids, but the House voted 197 to 18 to restore \$20,500,000 of it. The names of the 18 opposing the restoration were not recorded.

Most of the slashes, however, were of little effect in actually cutting down government expenses, since the bill authorized the agencies involved to draw on other funds for the cash needed to operate. For example, it was pointed out that the slashes were "impartial" in that even the Defense Department was denied the \$1,200,000 that it asked for, but the bill authorized the department to spend what it needed out of other unused funds.

The bill wiped out the entire \$74,000 sought to continue the President's Council of Economic Advisors, which was set up under the Full Employment Act. The council had been under attack in Congress, the newspapers and business circles because its findings had not supported attitudes prevailing in those areas. The bill then set about to provide \$25,000 for Eisenhower to hire himself a new economic "advisor."

Other agencies affected by the slashes were the Veterans Administration, granted \$326,934,000, denied \$140,941,500; Bureau of Mines, \$266,000 and \$209,000; aid to states for public assistance, \$340,000,000 (uncut); public roads, \$193,000,000, cut \$15,000,000, and aid to airports \$6,000,000, cut \$2,100,000.

The total appropriation was \$926,172,920. Truman had asked for \$2,313,719,590. The committee had cut that to \$904,672,620, but the House restored \$21,400,000. The bill then went to the Senate.

Yuma, Ariz. (LPA)—In just two working days, 200 members of AFL building trades unions completed a \$15,000 home to be given March 7 to some lucky March of Dimes donor. Materials firms, subcontractors, and a land developer joined to make the project possible. Contributors received a ticket for each 50¢ donation.

system of insurance which would guarantee proper health and medical care for every man, woman and child in America was reflected in remarks union leaders made at the hearings. Excerpts from a few of them follow:

Pres. C. A. Fink, North Carolina Federation of Labor: "The daily challenge of Communism, at home and abroad, compels us to most vigorous action. We cannot afford in this crisis to continue wasting our greatest resource—the health and strength of our citizens. The major part of the task of making secure the health of the nation still lies ahead."

Pres. George Dean, Michigan Federation of Labor: "We believe the record indicates current shortages in health services generally, including personnel and research.

"Many of these worthwhile voluntary health insurance plans in our judgment skim the cream but do not get down to those who actually need it.

"The public welfare requires that medical services be provided to all without question, as needed, and programs must be pointed to recognize this and the expanding needs of a country growing in population and changing developments."

Exec. Secy. John Rollings, AFL Central Trades and Labor Union, St. Louis: "The worker, whose loss of time and in some cases employment resulting from illness, must therefore rely on his own resources or upon group welfare plans established by his union. In many instances this loss of time has been increased or lengthened as a result of postponing needed medical or dental attention.

The reasons for postponement are many: mainly the worker is unable on his income to finance the needed medical or dental attention. In many instances he was unable to secure the services needed at the time because of lack of hospital facilities or physician. He therefore continues to work until forced because of the physical impairment to cease his employment, thereby becoming an emergency case."

A. E. Brow, AFL Organizer: "Both white and Negro citizens have gone without proper medical attention in all parts of this state (North Carolina). Even industrial workers, where some kind of hospitalization plan has been in effect, have found that a multitude of diseases are not covered by their health insurance plans.

"Thousands upon thousands of service trades workers, white collar workers, employees in small establishments and in small offices where only one or two, or half a dozen workers are employed, have no health insurance protection.

"It is on account of these tens and hundreds of thousands of men and women who are as yet unprotected by any kind of health insurance that organized labor is convinced that the public health insurance plan outlined by President Truman and presented to the Congress by him is the only effective way that all of our citizens may enjoy the benefits of medical care and attention."

"Medical fees have gone up and up during the past 10 years, and at the same time physicians have all but ceased making home calls, thus adding to the burden of illness. Drug prices have advanced in rapid manner, while hospital charges have doubled and trebled in the past decade. In spite of these facts, all physicians are busy and all hospitals are crowded.

"In spite of all the voluntary health insurance plans in effect in many industries and places of employment, only a small percent of suffering people have opportunity for proper medical attention."



You're the one who told me to vote for that ----- company union!

TEACHER WRITES JAMES SILLIMAN ON LEGISLATION

Gordon Miller, teacher at Salinas Union High School, has written an "open letter" to Assemblyman James W. Silliman of Salinas to ask his stand on certain legislative matters.

The letter, printed in the publication of Teachers Union 1020, is reprinted here for general information:

Dear Mr. Silliman,
For many years the parents and teachers of Salinas have thought of you as a friend of the schools and the young people of California. These people naturally were pleased by your elevation to the high office of Speaker with the power for good that it commands in wise hands.

Now it must be candidly said that most of 250 teachers and many hundreds of parents of this community are confused and bewildered by your first official acts in your high office. We do not wish to make hasty judgments. As a sizeable group of your constituents, we would be interested to hear from you directly the answers to three questions, which would be clarifying to presently disturbed minds.

1. Would you care to explain more clearly why you removed the chairman of the Assembly Education Committee, who had served in a manner most helpful to the educational needs of California since 1947, and replaced him with a man not previously experienced or apparently interested in educational problems?

2. If it were wise to remove Francis Dunn Jr. from the chairmanship, why did you go so far as to totally deprive the Assembly Education Committee of his ten years' experience as an acknowledged authority on school finance and school legislation? (Especially in a year when 13 of 19 members were new to the committee this session?)

3. Lastly, we are confused in our basic relation to you. We assume you wish the loyalty and support of all your constituents, including parents and teachers. We still wish to believe you are a friend of education. However, on what basis can we maintain that loyalty and friendship when considering your recent decisions and acts concerning education?

We await your reply with interest and an open mind.

Sincerely,

GORDON MILLER.

Eagles Meet In Labor Hall

Salinas Eagles Lodge 187, headed by Worthy President James N. Butler Jr., who also is secretary of Barbers Union 827, met in the Salinas Labor Temple last week to greet guests from throughout the area.

Members of Eagles groups from Watsonville, Monterey, Brawley, San Jose and elsewhere were present. Speaker of the evening was Vic Corsiglio, of San Jose, junior past state president for the order.

Seattle (LPA)—Plans are under way to build a Seafarers Union of the Pacific headquarters here, to start when weather becomes favorable. New SUP halls have been constructed in San Francisco and Wilmington, Calif.

Taming the Circular Saw

Most useful, but also the most dangerous, of the woodworking tools is the circular saw. It causes more permanent disabilities than any other machine. Severe cuts, amputation of fingers or hands, and death are frequent.

When running, teeth of the circular saw are almost invisible. Even the slightest contact with the teeth can mean serious injury. ALL TYPES OF CIRCULAR SAWS MUST HAVE ADEQUATE TEETH GUARDS.

A saw must have a hood that will cover at least to the depth of the teeth. The hood must adjust itself automatically to the thickness of material being cut, or be fixed so that at no time more than half an inch of the whirling blade is visible.

Exposed parts of the saw blade under the table must be guarded also. There should be a clear view of the saw at point of operation. Guards should be of proper design, good construction, and prevent vibration and possible contact with the blade.

* * *

SWING CUT-OFF SAWS

All swing cut-off saws must have a device to return the saw automatically to the back of the table when released (fiber rope or cord must not be used). Limit chains, positive stops, or table extensions must be provided to prevent the saw from swinging past the front of the table.

Where it is possible to walk behind a swing cut-off saw, the rear of the saw must be housed, the housing including the swing frame as well as the saw.

* * *

MANUAL-FEED RIP SAWS

A hand-fed rip saw must be equipped with a splitter or spreader to prevent pinching or binding, slightly thinner than the saw kerf and slightly thicker than the saw disk. Anti-kickback devices of steel should be of steel, designed and installed to be effective for material of all thicknesses.

* * *

PROPER MAINTENANCE

A saw in good condition cuts easily and clears itself, without kickback, twist, burn or snake. Many accidents can be prevented by keeping saws in good shape, inspecting them regularly, and keeping them sharp.

All teeth should be properly jointed, even in length. The blade should be straight, not lumpy or warped. Bottom of the gullet should be round and should discharge sawdust freely to prevent gumming. Cut in the wood should be slightly wider than the thickness of the blade. Saws should be sharp—a sharp saw sings, a dull saw grunts. If the saw cracks, don't use it until repaired.

* * *

PORTABLE ELECTRIC SAWS

Always let the saw stay in the cut until the blade stops turning. Don't fasten the hood guard back. Don't lift the guard by hand when the saw is running, or any time. Don't saw material which is not supported properly. Always use a shoe or guide. Use a ground on the power supply. Brace yourself to prevent kickbacks.

* * *

REMEMBER THESE THINGS

Don't try to operate a circular saw unless you know how. Inspect the saw first to make sure it is free from cracks and is sharp. Use the right saw for the job. Keep your body out of line with the board being sawed. Concentrate on your work.

Use a pusher stick for short pieces being sawed. Never adjust the saw hood or gauge while the saw is running. Don't walk away and leave the saw running. Don't reach over the saw. Lock power controls "off" before changing a blade. Don't feed wood faster than the saw will cut. Get help if the material is long.

Always use a brush to remove scrap or dust. Keep the table clear of scraps. Keep the area near the saw free from material which might cause a person to trip or fall. Store circular blades in a safe place. Get first aid at once if cut.

Watch the saw teeth for hardening, glazing, bluing, cracks or breaks. Have an expert set the teeth. Make sure there is no end

play or lateral motion. See that collar and stem fit properly. Don't use a wobbly saw. Always protect your eyes.

Cal. Butchers Open Organizing Drive; Hit Sacto. Laws

The Western Federation of Butchers of California concluded its 30th Convention at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco by re-electing Max J. Osslo, of San Diego, as president, and Mike Guerra, of San Francisco, as secretary. Conventions of this organization are held every two years.

Over 115 delegates representing some 30,000 butcher workers and poultry workers throughout the state of California attended the two-day convention, which wound up its sessions at a banquet held at the Fairmont Hotel on the evening of Feb. 3. Among the honored guests present were C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and Dewey Mead, chairman of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

Preceding the convention most of the delegates participated in a three-day educational conference held at the University of San Francisco. One of the highlights of this conference was a debate held between Bros. Moorhead and Spitzer, vice-presidents of the Western Federation of Butchers, and two students of the university on the subject whether labor should continue to participate in politics. The labor representatives took the affirmative position. The discussion was extremely stimulating and posed a number of problems facing the organized labor movement on the political field.

One hundred per cent organization of the meat and poultry industries and the activation of the membership were some of the decisions reached by the convention. No other convention was so attentive to the speakers and the business before it, was an observation made by one of the guest speakers which was loudly echoed by the others.

The need to oppose the present anti-labor legislation now pending before the State Legislature by contacting the state senators and assemblymen was another resolution reached by the assembled delegates. The fight in Sacramento was ably outlined by C. J. Haggerty and Charles P. Scully, who is also the attorney for the Butchers' Federation.

Max J. Osslo, in addition to being president of the Western Federation of Butchers, is also vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor and recently was reappointed for the new term on the State Board of Education. Mike Guerra, the re-elected secretary, is the business representative of San Francisco Meat Cutters' Local 508 in Butchertown.

Along with the two officers, the following vice presidents were elected:

Chris Lages, 1st Dist., Sacramento; Earl Moorhead, 2nd Dist., San Jose; E. F. Michelsen, 3rd Dist., Burlingame; Gene Brower, 4th Dist., Fresno; George Mesure, 5th Dist., San Francisco; Sylvan E. Thornton, 6th Dist., Oakland; Richard Brugge, 7th Dist., San Francisco; Everett Matzen, 8th Dist., Petaluma.

Gene Langst, 9th Dist., San Francisco; H. Billerbeck, 10th Dist., Marysville; H. J. Collins, 11th Dist., Oakland; R. Lautermilch, 12th Dist., Stockton; J. B. McFaden, 13th Dist., San Diego.

H. V. DeMott, 14th Dist., Wilmington; Lee Johnson, 15th Dist., Pasadena; Buzz McCaffrey, 16th Dist., San Francisco; Vivian Smith, 17th Dist., Sacramento; R. S. Graham, 18th Dist., Huntington Park; Jos. A. Spitzer, 19th Dist., Los Angeles; George Swan, 20th Dist., Los Angeles; Walter A. Quinn, 21st Dist., Vallejo.

TUESDAY

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ADLAI ASKS: IS BIG DEAL TAKING OVER?

By DONALD RAMSEY

These Democrats have tremendous vitality and optimism. Almost 2000 of them crowded into the banquet hall of the Waldorf Astoria in New York, paid \$100 apiece for a comforting dinner and heard Adlai E. Stevenson deliver the kind of speech which has made him one of the foremost—if not the foremost—American orator of our day.

It's an amazing fact that his oratorical powers were not discovered until he became a candidate for the presidency. They are still flowering. If he seeks the Democratic presidential nomination in 1956, it will be handed to him on a golden platter.

"As the Opposition Party, we must be very careful how we interpret our title," Mr. Stevenson declared.

FOR THE COUNTRY'S GOOD'

"We shall fight them to the end when we think they are wrong, but our central purpose, and our guiding light, must be something different: it must be to keep on working positively and constructively for the good of the country."

"May I say that we wish President Eisenhower, his official family and the Congress Godspeed in the awful trials they face?"

"As they see, or fail to see; understand, act or fail to act; so may the warm sun continue to shine upon living men, or the cold moon rise upon an empty earth."

Stevenson indicated some of the weak spots already developed in the policies of the Eisenhower Administration—especially that practically the entire job has been turned over to businessmen.

"History warns us, I think, that government by a single group—no matter how high-minded or patriotic it may be—exposes government to genuine dangers."

THE 'BIG DEAL'

"There is always a tendency to mistake the particular interest for the general interest—to suppose, if we may use the immortal thought recently uttered before a committee of Congress, that what is good for General Motors is good for the country."

"There is always a possibility that the successor of the New Deal will turn out—after the fine words have faded away—to be the Big Deal."

"While the New Dealers have all left Washington to make way for the car dealers, I hasten to say that I do not believe the story that the general welfare has become a subsidiary of General Motors."

Stevenson's discussion of foreign affairs was calculated to cause Americans to do some serious thinking.

"The best figures available," he said, "reveal that Russian production is increasing approximately twice as fast as our own—and in spite of the remarkable expansion in our own economy."

"And they're in this struggle to stay," he continued. "We delude ourselves if we think that a few words, uttered on the short-wave radio, will cause this iron regime to shatter and disintegrate—that a few blasts on the trumpets of psychological warfare and the walls will come tumbling down."

He didn't name Secretary of State Dulles, but clearly, he disapproves of the way that gentleman handled things during his recent trip to Europe.

"We need our allies," he said, as much as they need us.

"And I hope I have misinterpreted some news of late that bounds to me better calculated to provoke distaste for us than respect."

"We want no sullen obedience, but friendly cooperation from our allies."

"We want no satellites. We want companions-in-arms, the companionship of embattled free men in common cause."

As to the future of the two leading political parties, Stevenson had this to say:

"The Democratic and Republican parties today are separated by the same old principles which divided Jefferson and Hamilton, when parties first began in the United States."

"Hamilton felt that only the men

of wealth and business affairs were qualified to understand and conduct government.

"Jefferson had faith in all the people—and in that faith our party has fought for the poor and humble and weak when they were oppressed by the wealthy and strong."

"There has never been a time in history when it was more necessary to reaffirm our Democratic faith, in all its vigor and all its majesty."

TORCH OF DEMOCRACY

"The party of freedom and opportunity can hold high the torch of democracy and light the way to liberty for men and women everywhere."

"And because the Democratic Party understands the challenge of history, history will reward it once again with responsibility."

After the Waldorf Astoria party—which, by the way, netted about \$150,000 to help wipe out the deficit left by the last campaign—Stevenson boarded a train for Washington and spent two days in the Capital, conferring with Democratic leaders. He had luncheon with President Eisenhower, and when he visited Capitol Hill received, according to the newspapers, the kind of ovation generally reserved for presidents.

Teamsters Offer Aid in Cleanup of N.Y. Dock Scandal

Miami Beach (LPA)—The AFL Teamsters have offered to help clean up the New York waterfront scandal by joining the AFL Maritime Trades Dept., provided the department would strengthen its constitution with greater power over member unions.

While not mentioning the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. by name, Teamsters' Pres. Dave Beck said the MTD should have power to charter rival unions to take over the jurisdiction and membership of unions that "endanger the welfare of all waterfront labor by their inability to maintain decency and discipline in their organizations."

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REMEMBER HIM?
Sort of refreshing after so many pictures of Ike.

CLARK WRITES SOCIAL SECURITY ARTICLE SERIES

By A. J. CLARK, Secy., Monterey County Central Labor Council

Social security has become a world-wide phrase, meaning in most cases, Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. This Old-Age and Survivors Insurance is as its name implies. It is insurance against the complete loss of earnings when the time comes that the worker, through old age or death, can no longer be engaged in an occupation or gainful business. It provides a base or a floor on which to build true savings and life insurance.

Social security was not meant to be the amount necessary for full retirement at old age, nor was it meant to be sufficient to provide full protection for widows and children when the wage-earner dies. However, during the past 16 years, we have come a long way to take the "if out of life."

Retirement payments, prior to 1950, averaged only about \$26. The 1950 amendments increased all benefits on an average of 77 per cent. Monthly payments in the lower brackets were increased 100 per cent, graduating down to 50 per cent for persons receiving higher payments. Benefit rates were again increased by \$5 or 12½ per cent beginning in October 1952.

All monthly payments prior to 1951 were based on the average earnings of the worker between Jan. 1, 1937 and the date he attained age 65 or died. Now, the benefits can be figured on the average earnings between Jan. 1, 1951 and the date of death or age 65, if the worker had been employed at least one and a half years after Jan. 1, 1951.

For example, a worker now 65 years of age or older who has been employed or worked for himself since Jan. 1, 1951, and earned an average of \$300 a month since January 1951, may now retire and receive \$85 a month. If he is married and his wife is 65, she may receive half as much as her husband even though she may never have been employed or had a social security number. The total for the aged couple would be \$127.50 a month. If the average monthly earnings were less than \$300, the benefits, naturally, would be less.

It is not necessary that a self-employed person dispose of his business interests to receive benefits, but in order to receive the benefits he cannot perform any substantial service in the business.

An income, such as interest from investments, rentals, or other assets or pensions, does not deprive the retired worker from receiving social security benefits. The only restriction is that he cannot work in employment covered by social security and earn more than \$75 a month. Self-employed persons may have net earnings from their business of \$900 a year before they are affected.

The "work clause" does not affect persons over age 75. They may work and earn as much as they can and still receive their benefits.

Support the labor press.

HERE IS EXECUTIVE ORDER SUSPENDING WAGE CONTROLS

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10434

SUSPENSION OF WAGE AND SALARY CONTROLS
UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED

WHEREAS the production of materials and services and the demand therefor in the national economy are approaching a practical balance; and

WHEREAS the earliest possible return to freedom of collective bargaining in the determination of wages will serve to strengthen the national economy and thereby the national security; and

WHEREAS the stabilization of wages, salaries and other compensation is not now necessary to carry out the purpose of the Defense Production Act; and

WHEREAS, in view of the foregoing, it is appropriate to permit adjustments of wages, salaries, and other compensation arrived at through the processes of free collective bargaining or other voluntary action to become effective:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All regulations and orders issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, stabilizing wages, salaries, and other compensation, are hereby suspended.

2. The wage, salary, and other compensation adjustments proposed in petitions pending before wage and salary control agencies may now be placed in effect without the approval of such agencies.

To the extent that agreements involved in such petitions are conditioned upon approval under Title IV of the Defense Production Act, this order shall be deemed such approval, but such approval shall be subject to paragraph 3 hereof.

3. This order shall not operate to defeat any suit, action, prosecution, or administrative enforcement proceeding, whether heretofore or hereafter commenced, with respect to any right, liability, or offense possessed, incurred, or committed, prior to this date.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
THE WHITE HOUSE
February 6, 1953.

Peoria, Ill. (LPA)—James W. McGee, business agent of Machinists Lodge 360, has been re-elected president of the Peoria Housing Authority to begin his third term.

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Monterey County

Labor News

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1953

AN OLD TIMER SPEAKS TO YOU

This is one of a series of articles written by the late KASPAR BAUER, general organizer for the Butchers Union, reprinted from a new organizational pamphlet by the union under direction of Earl M. Jimerson, general president, and Patrick E. Gorman, general secretary-treasurer.

UNIONS AND INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

Labor Day—again! Looking back over the years, we are bound to be surprised with the tremendous growth and accomplishments of Organized Labor.

About three and one-half million organized workers twenty years ago—to over sixteen million under the banner of Union Labor now!

We have organized the packinghouse and the chain stores, the thousands working in fruit and vegetables, the cannery workers and the office workers, hospital employees, the steel and automobile industry, and many, many more.

We have raised wages, reduced hours, secured the right of collective bargaining, seniority, vacations with pay, sick leave, and, in some instances, severance pay, along with unemployment insurance and social security. Now come health and welfare plans and pensions.

Does anyone imagine that these things came about of their own accord? Does anyone believe that without Organized Labor we would have made these advances toward a better life?

Let it not be forgotten that every step forward represents—in all cases—work, determination and unchanging devotion to a just cause, human suffering, and, in some instances, death.

The benefits gained by Organized Labor seep down into the lower-paid, the unorganized sections of our people. Their lot, too, is improved by the results of Organized Labor's determination that poverty and insecurity shall be banished from our land.

We have accomplished much, and much more is to be done.

We must, in coming years, raise the sights on the muzzle-loader.

We must create a working unity within the labor movement, get rid of jurisdictional disputes.

During the past 20 years, and especially during the last few years, the productivity of labor has increased beyond calculation.

Our income must keep pace with productive capacity. This is a must! The friends of a "free enterprise, free competition system" must devise ways and means whereby we, the mass of the people, can buy the products that are produced.

Labor has been taught what labor can do. We all fully agree with President Truman's profound and generous statement that "the dignity of labor and its importance" must be recognized.

Now, having come this far, our dignity and importance being admitted, let us be up and doing so that within the next few years our power will also be admitted.

Dignity and importance are fine, but the application of power will go a long way toward filling the milk bottle! I am more interested in jobs for ALL at top union wages and general working conditions. I am interested in what collective bargaining does for the welfare, independence and security of union men and women everywhere.

We need more union power for the independence and initiative of our members, new and old, through cooperative action.

Individual initiative should never be discouraged. But to encourage individual initiative for the purpose of keeping workers divided, as is the intention of some elements of big business, is folly.

One "rugged individualist" of the wrong-headed school recently said: "We need no more initiation

fees to join a union. What we need is the open shop and individual initiative."

Let us for a moment take a look at "rugged individualism." Out of the facts of an unlimited, unexplored continent, out of a condition of small, cheap methods of production, enabling the average man to become an independent owner of either free land or tools with which to make things, or both—out of these conditions came the historical background that is the basis for what is now a vanished dream: "Rugged Individualism."

Then there was good free land to be had for the taking. If you wanted to go into the transportation business, a team of horses put you there. If you wanted to be an independent, rugged owner of a shoemaking establishment, \$50 would buy all the leather, lasts and tools to make a whole shoe. And a farm of that period was an almost completely self-sustaining unit.

But gone is the free land. The team of horses, owned by a rugged individualist, in time was transformed, as far as transportation of goods and persons is concerned, into the transcontinental railroad, the fleet of trucks, and a system of airplane networks that span our nation.

* * *

The old-time craftsman, the shoemaker who took pride in his work and made a shoe out of real leather by himself alone, was transformed by this industrial revolution into a mere cobbler, a sorry patcher and soles of shoes made in a gigantic factory, where there is about as much room for a real shoemaker as there was for Hitler among decent folks.

We, the majority of us, are wage-earners, pure and simple. To make a living now, we must seek work from those who now own our mines, our mills, factories, railroads, etc. The workers have found, as the result of long and bitter experience, that they have accomplished nothing by being rugged individualists.

The formation of labor unions is the result of the recognition of the futility of individual action. We are learning that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, but only to those who stick together. So we formed our unions and we are learning to stick together.

* * *

Are we trying to force a "closed shop" in the sense that one cannot join our unions? Anyone may join the union of his or her craft or industry.

Yes, but how about the initiation fees and dues?

Now, let us see if initiation fees are reasonable, necessary and justifiable. In order to do this, let us take the typical, actual case of our own trade and its progress from a condition of "rugged individualism," where every butcher rustled his own job, accepted any wage offered, and worked any hours demanded by the employer.

There are plenty of old-time butchers and meat cutters still

Returns to AFL



Nelson H. Cruikshank, on leave of absence from the AFL since Dec. 1950, has returned to his post as Social Security Director of the AFL. Since Jan. 1951, Cruikshank has been labor adviser to the Mutual Security Agency in Washington. For the first year of his absence he was director of the European labor division of the ECA in Paris.

Give Break To Mothers!

(AFL Release)

Rep. Kenneth Roberts (D., Ala.) has introduced a bill to exempt from taxes the amount a working mother pays for the care of her children. The bill would apply to mothers who have one or more children under 16 years of age, living at home.

Roberts would allow working mothers to deduct up to \$40 a week for child care expenses that are "ordinary and reasonable."

"This bill," he said, "would give relief to millions of working mothers who maintain homes but are forced to work because of the pressure of high prices and expanding needs of their families. Many of these mothers have young dependent children and must hire domestic help to care for the children while at work."

The law states that business can take a deduction on its income tax for ordinary and necessary expenses of producing income. This principle should apply to the individual wage earner as well as to business. The domestic help is necessary. It is not a luxury."

plugging at their trade who remember those deplorable, unorganized days of "rugged individualism."

I knew a young man, 13 years old (this was 1890; the city, Denver, Colorado; the shop number, never to be forgotten, 1246 Curtice St.) who worked as an apprentice. The first year he was paid \$5 per month; hours from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturdays much earlier and until 11 p.m., Sundays from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. The average wage for journeymen butchers at that time was \$35 per month. This was slavery; it was also "rugged individualism."

Before we took our craft out of the slum of "rugged individualism" through Amalgamated action, the butcher was considered about the lowest creature in the ranks of labor. A girl going with a butcher-boy lowered herself, because butchers were not supposed to have time, money, or manners.

Organization, unity of action, mutual help, is a wonderful formula, and the application of this formula in recent years has actually worked miracles....

(Next week: "Labor, Management, the Public.")

Boost Ends Tug Strike

New York.—Tugboat crews represented by the Longshoremen's Union returned to work recently after winning a wage increase of 17c an hour and other benefits. The settlement ended a 10-day strike which crippled shipping movements here and in Philadelphia and Norfolk, Va.

LABOR CO-OP FIGHTS HIGH FUNERAL COST

St. Louis (LPA)—Organized by leaders of AFL and CIO unions here, the Union Funeral Co-operative of Greater St. Louis has started a membership drive and is negotiating with funeral directors. The objective is to cut the cost of burials by hundreds of dollars for union members and their families.

Recognizing that such costs are a serious drain upon workers' families, the co-op proposes to furnish facilities and aid in making funeral arrangements on request. Activities are to be financed by a uniform per capita tax levied against member organizations. Initial membership fee was set at \$5 for each affiliate. Directors serve without pay and officers handling funds are to be bonded.

2 Musts of Life: Death and Taxes

About a year ago Harry A. Yool of Oakland hit it rich. He won \$142,000 in the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes. He announced that he would not spend any of the money until the taxes in the amount of \$80,000 were paid off. He paid the taxes in \$20,000 quarterly installments. On the same day the last installment was due, Harry Yool died in a hospital.

Cure for Snoring?

Do you or your spouse snore? The Patent Office has announced award of Patent No. 2,627,268 for what may prove the relief you are looking for, the invention of Elsa L. Peppich of Seattle.

It's simple, according to the Patent Office description—an oval-shaped piece of plastic which can be fitted in the mouth, under the lips but over the teeth, so as to make it impossible to breathe through the mouth. Peppich says that will stop snoring.

NO KIDDIN'

By CLEM BOODINGTON

Bowled 118 Games in 24 Hours!

HARRY KRAUSE ROLLED 118 GAMES IN 24 HOURS. HIS HIGH SCORE WAS 256 AND HE ROLLED 1,941 BALLS FOR A TOTAL OF 23,000 PINS!

HE LOST NINE LBS.

JAN. 3, 1908,
WASHINGTON,
D.C.

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